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# MAOIST CHINA COMMUNIST BOXES

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| | | 猛促 生产: Promoting Production. |
| *https://news.sohu.com/20110610/n309867133.shtml* | 猛促生产 | ◆"抓革命，促生产"<br><br>"文化大革命"全面爆发后，大多数工矿交通企业，甚至农村的生产受到了极大的干扰，有的企业的生产陷于完全停顿状态。１９６６年９月７日，《人民日报》根据毛泽东的指示，发表了题为《抓革命，促生产》的社论。１２月９日，中共中央政治局扩大会议讨论并通过了《关于抓革命、促生产的十条规定（草案）》，《规定》指出："开展无产阶级文化大革命，就是为了促进人的思想革命化，带动生产的发展。"要求"坚持八小时工作制，遵守劳动纪律，完成生产定额"；"保证产品的质量，力求高质量"，并提出了由群众选举产生的领导班子负生产责任。但是，《规定》在现实生产活动中并没有得到很好的贯彻落实。虽然如此，"抓革命，促生产"却从此成了"文革"中的一个主要口号，后来还发展成"抓革命，促生产，促工作，促战备"以及"狠抓革命，猛促生产"等口号。 |

*TRANSLATED: 'Historical slogans of the Communist Party of China in different periods': Xinhuanet*

## ◆ *"TO GRAB HOLD OF THE REVOLUTION AND PROMOTE PRODUCTION"*

After the outbreak of the "Cultural Revolution", the production of most industrial, mining and transportation enterprises, and even rural areas, was greatly disrupted, and the production of some enterprises came to a complete standstill. On September 7, 1966, the People's Daily published an editorial entitled "Grasp the Revolution and Promote Production" according to Mao Zedong's instructions. On December 9, the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee discussed and passed the "Ten Regulations on Grasping the Revolution and Promoting Production (Draft)". The "Regulations" pointed out: "The purpose of launching the proletarian cultural revolution is to promote the revolutionization of people's thoughts and drive the development of production.

" It requires "adhering to the eight-hour work system, observing labor discipline, and completing production quotas"; "ensuring product quality and striving for high quality", and proposed that the leadership team elected by the masses should be responsible for production. However, the "Regulations" were not well implemented in actual production activities. Despite this, "grasping the revolution and promoting production" has since become a major slogan in the "Cultural Revolution", and later developed into slogans such as "grasping the revolution, promoting production, promoting work, and promoting war preparations" and "grasping the revolution and vigorously promoting production".

自力更生绘新图
毛主席万岁
毛泽东送来
自力更生 艰苦奋斗
自力更生奏凯歌
上海七一工具厂艰苦创
上路大路走在
自力更生

| | | 自力更生 : SELF RELIANCE |
|---|---|---|
| *https://news.sohu.com/20110610/n309867133.shtml* | 自力更生 | ◆ "自力更生"<br><br>抗日战争胜利之时，针对一些人迷信武器，不相信人民群众力量的错误认识，毛泽东在１９４５年８月１３日延安干部会议上所作的《抗日战争胜利后的时局和我们的方针》演说中，提出了"自力更生"的原则。他说："我们的方针要放在什么基点上？放在自己力量的基点上，叫做自力更生。我们并不孤立，全世界一切反对帝国主义的国家和人民都是我们的朋友。但是我们强调自力更生，我们能够依靠自己组织的力量，打败一切中外反动派。"从此"自力更生"就成了中国共产党和中国人民相信自己，依靠自己，战胜一切艰难险阻的斗争口号。这个口号后来还演变为"自力更生，艰苦奋斗"或"自力更生，奋发图强"等口号。 |

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## ◆ "SELF-RELIANCE"

At the time of the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, in response to the erroneous belief of some people who were superstitious about weapons and did not believe in the power of the masses, Mao Zedong proposed the principle of "self-reliance" in his speech "The Current Situation and Our Policy after the Victory of the Anti-Japanese War" at the Yan'an Cadres Conference on August 13, 1945. He said: "What should our policy be based on? It should be based on our own strength, which is called self-reliance. We are not isolated, and all countries and peoples in the world who oppose imperialism are our friends. But we emphasize self-reliance, and we can rely on the strength of our own organization to defeat all reactionaries at home and abroad." From then on, "self-reliance" became the struggle slogan of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people to believe in themselves, rely on themselves, and overcome all difficulties and obstacles. This slogan later evolved into slogans such as "self-reliance, hard work" or "self-reliance, hard work and striving for strength".

勞動
光榮

致 敬 劳 动 者
劳动光荣

劳 动 光 荣

| | | 劳动光荣 : THE GLORY OF LABOR |
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| *https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8A%B3%E5%8A%A8%E5%85%89%E8%8D%A3/5104225* | 劳动光荣 | 意大利哲学家康帕内拉于监狱中写成《太阳城》[2]，抨击了由私有制产生的各种弊病和罪恶，主张公有制，幻想建立一个美好、和谐自然、人人享有社会福利的社会制度。康帕内拉提倡一种有计划、有组织地劳动分工、共同劳动的社会。太阳城特别重视农业生产部门，规定全体有劳动能力的公民都有参加农业劳动的义务。除农业外，畜牧业、手工业和航海业也是颇受重视的生产部门。每个人都愿意从事这些方面的劳动，因为他们认为这些劳动是最光荣的。[1]<br>词条图册 更多图册><br> <br>概述… (1张) |

# *Labor is glorious 劳动光荣 A quote from "City of the Sun"*

The term “glory of labor” first originated from the utopian socialist literature ‘The City of the Sun’, written by Tommaso Campanella. Campanella clearly put forward the idea that all labor that serves society is glorious, which is an important contribution to socialist doctrine.

艰苦奋斗
活期储蓄存折
发扬艰苦奋斗的革命传统
艰 苦 奋 斗

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| | | 艰苦奋斗 : To struggle through difficult times; to work hard and push through despite hardship. |
| *https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%B0%E8%8B%A6%E5%A5%8B%E6%96%97/24192741* | 艰苦奋斗 | ◆"自力更生"<br><br>抗日战争胜利之时，针对一些人迷信武器，不相信人民群众力量的错误认识，毛泽东在１９４５年８月１３日延安干部会议上所作的《抗日战争胜利后的时局和我们的方针》演说中，提出了"自力更生"的原则。他说："我们的方针要放在什么基点上？放在自己力量的基点上，叫做自力更生。我们并不孤立，全世界一切反对帝国主义的国家和人民都是我们的朋友。但是我们强调自力更生，我们能够依靠自己组织的力量，打败一切中外反动派。"从此"自力更生"就成了中国共产党和中国人民相信自己，依靠自己，战胜一切艰难险阻的斗争口号。这个口号后来还演变为"自力更生，艰苦奋斗"或"自力更生，奋发图强"等口号。 |

*TRANSLATED: 'Historical slogans of the Communist Party of China in different periods': Xinhuanet*

## ◆ "Hard Work

From then on, "self-reliance" became the struggle slogan of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people to believe in themselves, rely on themselves, and overcome all difficulties and obstacles. This slogan later evolved into slogans such as **"self-reliance, hard work" or "self-reliance, hard work and striving for strength".**